

OSU EXTENSION

NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE ELECTRONIC NEWSLETTER

Tuesday, October 14, 2014

Most of the county got zapped by the first killing frost of the season on early Sunday morning. Not bad to get through half of the month of October before the frost hit. We had a great response to the twilight beef tour last Thursday with close to 90 producers in attendance. Thanks to the Nye Family for hosting an excellent tour. It was outstanding. And as tradition, an all-beef hamburger and hotdog meal was enjoyed at the conclusion of the tour courtesy of Cherry Valley Processing. We thank Joe and Laurie Mezinger for their hospitality of cooking and treating participants to this great meal! Tickets are also now on sale for the 25th Annual Beef banquet on November 8th. This banquet has grown over the years with over 140 beef producers attending last year. This is most likely due to the huge chunk of Prime Rib which attendees get to dine on. I can honestly say that I have never eaten anything better than this meal! The prime rib catered by Cherry Valley Processing is outstanding! Have a good week!

David Morrison, AG Educator

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25th Annual Beef Banquet to be held on Saturday, November 8 in Lenox, Ohio.

OSU Extension and the Ashtabula County Cattlemen's Association will be holding their 25th annual banquet on Saturday, November 8 at the Lenox Community Center beginning at 7:00 p.m. During the banquet, our Cattlemen's Association will provide a recap on the past year and elect two members to the Ashtabula County Cattlemen's board of directors. We have invited back the Klein Family Singers of Madison, Ohio for this year's banquet entertainment. They were in the middle of a great performance at last year's banquet when power was lost due to a nasty thunderstorm. The Klein Family is a family band who plays Bluegrass, Old-time, Gospel, Folk, Celtic, Cajun, and Country music.

Tickets for the banquet can be purchased from the Directors of the Cattlemen's Association. Directors are: Bob Brown, Dorset Township; Tim Gildersleeve, Jefferson Township, Dr. Bryan Elliott, Andover Township, Bart Kanicki, Pierpont Township and Rick Poff, Geauga County. Tickets are \$25 per person. Call the Ashtabula County Extension office at 440-576-9008 for more information. Pre-reservations should be made by October 31, 2014.

Northeast Ohio Twilight Beef Tour a Success

Close to 90 beef producers from Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, and Trumbull Counties attended the Northeast Ohio Fall Beef Tour on Thursday evening October 9 at R.J. Nye Family Farms in Hartsgrove, Ohio. During the tour, Dave & Bill

Nye shared how their family operates a 50 head cow-calf operation and a 700 acre crop farm. During the tour, participants learned about the rotational grazing system which has been in use since 2008; toured the steer and heifer development facility; viewed the wintering and calving facilities for the cow herd; and learned more about their A.I breeding and herd health programs. And as tradition, an all-beef hamburger and hotdog meal was enjoyed courtesy of Cherry Valley Processing. We thank Joe and Laurie Mezinger for their hospitality of cooking and treating participants to this great meal!



Are Changes Coming to Manure Application in Ohio?

On August 18, 2014, Ohio House of Representative, Michael Sheely introduced House Bill No 611 to the 130 General Assembly. This bill seeks to enact legislation which prohibits a person from land applying manure under specified circumstances, and to establish related requirements. **To date, no action has been taken by the House of Representatives on this bill.**

This bill is seeking that no person shall be allowed to land apply manure when one of the following circumstances exists: 1) On snow-covered or frozen soil; 2) When the top two inches of soil are saturated from precipitation; or 3) when the local weather forecast for the land application area contains greater than a fifty per cent chance of precipitation exceeding one-half inch in a twenty-four-hour period. A person may apply manure to snow-covered or frozen soil for emergency purposes only in accordance with procedures established in the United States department of agriculture natural resources conservation service conservation practice standard nutrient management code 590.

Other provisions in this bill include that beginning on the first day of December each year, a person that intends to land apply manure shall ensure the availability of sufficient storage for manure for at least one hundred twenty days in a storage facility that is designed to prevent discharges to surface and ground water. The person shall also keep records of the volume of manure stored.

This legislation would exempt producers whose operations produce three hundred fifty tons of manure or less in a calendar year. However the manure produced by these smaller operations shall be stored away from streams and highly erodible ground and the farmer shall keep records of the volume of manure stored. The full text of the bill as introduced can be found at: http://www.legislature.state.oh.us/BillText130/130_HB_611_I_Y.pdf

Ohio Weather Outlook

By Jim Noel

The pattern discussed last week will continue this week. Expect an active weather pattern as a storm system crosses Ohio Tuesday with lingering light showers Wednesday and Thursday keeping field work at a minimum this week. Drier weather will return by the weekend and much of next week outside of some rain maybe on this coming Monday.

Temperatures will be on a typical roller coast ride starting the week warm then cooler before warmer later next week. Overall, October will end up being a bit cooler and wetter than normal. November looks to start warmer than normal temperatures and normal rainfall. Frost and freeze risk...close to normal. Risk of frosts and freezes increases next about October 21-23, 2014.

Wind risk...low, EXCEPT moderate on Tuesday, but most winds Tuesday below 35 mph.

Rain risk...normal into early November about 1 - 2 inches. See the latest National Weather Service Ohio River Forecast Center 16-day rainfall outlook at: <http://www.erh.noaa.gov/ohrfc/HAS/images/NAEFS16day.pdf>

Ohio State Experts Offer Tips on Best Management Practices to Keep Phosphorus on the Field, Improve Water Quality

Growers wanting to increase crop yields while helping to improve Ohio's water quality can do so using a set of best management practices when applying fertilizer to their fields this fall, according to a group of agronomists and agricultural engineers with Ohio State University's College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences. The recommendations are designed to offer growers insight into some of the steps they can take now to boost farm profits while also benefiting the state's water quality, said Greg LaBarge, an Ohio State University Extension field specialist and one of the leaders of Ohio State's Agronomic Crops Team. The group also includes experts from the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service. OSU Extension and OARDC are the outreach and research arms, respectively, of the college.

In addition to focusing on phosphorous rate, application and timing, the recommendations look at farm and field features that, based on multiple studies, can assist in reducing phosphorous loss at the edge of field, LaBarge said. "There are some immediate practices that people can implement this fall as they are making fertilizer applications that can help them continue to maximize yields while helping improve water quality," he said. "Some of them can be done at no additional cost, while others can be offset through cost share programs offered through USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources.

"Doing soil testing and following Tri-State recommendations will not add additional costs to farmers, but they result in benefits to water quality. The other recommendations may require investing in practice or equipment changes that may require some capital investment."

The recommendations for phosphorous rate, application and timing are:

Avoid overloading soils. Utilize current soil tests that have been performed within three years and follow Tri-State fertilizer recommendations. Where soil test levels are above 40 ppm Bray P1 or 58 ppm Mehlich III-ICP, do not apply additional phosphorus in the corn-soybean rotation. These levels require no additional fertilizer, according to the recommendations. Fertilizing soils above these levels increases the risk of phosphorous in runoff and tile drainage. Avoid winter application. Eliminate surface application of manure or fertilizer to frozen or snow-covered fields. Frozen ground is ground that is frozen to a degree that tillage is impossible. Surface-applied manure or fertilizer is subject to runoff events that may occur before the ground thaws and allows nutrients to bind to soil. Avoid surface application of fertilizer or manure. Surface applications of phosphorus are subject to higher loss if runoff-producing rainfall events happen close to application. Placement of nutrients below the surface of the soil reduces loss. If tillage is planned in the crop rotation, phosphorous applications should be applied prior to the tillage, and till before a rain event. Full-width tillage has the potential to increase soil erosion and total phosphorus losses. New placement tools or strategies should be implemented that place phosphorous below the surface with minimal soil and burial of residue. Until these tools become available, use banded application or the minimal amount of tillage needed to mix nutrients into the soil.

Recommendations for farm and field features include:

Minimize erosion. Appropriate conservation practices should be implemented to minimize erosion. Maintain 30 percent cover as crop residue/cover crop. Filter strips, grassed waterways, water retention, wetlands and water diversion structures are appropriate tools. Slow the movement of water. Surface water flows from fields directed to tile via standpipes should be converted to blind inlets. As risk of loss potential increases for a field, consideration should be given to edge-of-field treatments that control water movement, or treat water as it leaves the site. Drainage water management control structures, in-ditch treatments such as two-stage ditches, and other stream practices can reduce loading.

Know your field's risk. Soil testing phosphorous, the field's proximity to water and the soil's hydrologic class all can impact edge-of-field losses of phosphorus. The USDA-NRCS Ohio Phosphorus Risk Index provides a risk of loss index and should be used as part of the development of a nutrient management plan to assess the individual field risk. Strive to build soil quality. Soil condition is a mitigating factor. Increasing water infiltration by reducing compaction and improving soil structure will increase water retention, nutrient cycling, crop rooting capacity and crop yield. Drainage and soil pH provide a foundation for other practices such as cover crops, drainage, residue management, controlled traffic and soil amendments.

Study Shows Tile Drains a Major Path for Phosphorus Loss

Source: American Society of Agronomy. Article written by Madeline Fisher

<https://www.agronomy.org/science-news/tile-drains-major-path-phosphorus-loss-studies-find>

It's been largely ignored in the past as a route for phosphorus loss from farms, but the buried network of drainage pipes known as the tile system can carry away as much phosphorus as surface runoff. That's the conclusion of a pair of studies published in the Journal of Environmental Quality today (Oct. 3). In research in Ohio and Indiana led by USDA-ARS scientists, nearly 50% on average of both dissolved, "bioavailable" phosphorus and total phosphorus left fields via the tile system—a percentage much higher than previously thought.

While the findings are troubling, they also suggest that curbing subsurface phosphorus transport could reap huge water quality rewards for water bodies like Lake Erie beset by phosphorus pollution. At least 40% of farmlands are tiled today across the U.S. Midwest, where subsurface drainage remains a necessity, says Kevin King, a USDA-ARS researcher in Ohio who led one of the studies. "If we don't have tile drainage, we cannot farm in this landscape," he says. "So what we have to do is figure out how to work with it."

The research is especially relevant to Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, where movement of dissolved phosphorus from farms to waterways has been helping feed nuisance algal blooms in Lake Erie. These include a record-breaking but mostly harmless bloom in 2011, and the smaller, toxic bloom that contaminated the city of Toledo's drinking water supply in early August.

In response to the problems, a 2013 Ohio phosphorus task force recommended a nearly 40% reduction in phosphorus loadings for the Lake Erie Basin. It's a worthy goal, but reaching it will be nigh impossible if only today's conservation practices, such as reduced tillage, are used, says USDA-ARS scientist Douglas R. Smith, who led the other study. That's because current practices aim mainly to limit soil erosion and runoff at the surface, in keeping with the prevailing view that most phosphorus in agricultural systems is lost there.

Of course, preventing surface losses is still crucial. But with tile drainage now looking like a major source of phosphorus, additional practices are needed. It's just not clear yet what exactly those practices should be. "We hope that more researchers will start looking at phosphorus in tile drainage, both the soluble and total phosphorus forms," Smith says. "The more minds we can get [working] on the issue, the better off we'll be in finding solutions."

At the same time, caution the scientists, people shouldn't be lulled into thinking that phosphorus transport in tile is the "smoking gun" in Lake Erie's algae problems. "What the new data emphasize is that a more holistic approach [taking both the surface and subsurface into account] is warranted to address phosphorus movement from agricultural lands to Lake Erie," King says. In other words, fixing the problem will require a range of approaches.

Economic versus environmental concerns

Researchers and farmers have already been contending for decades with nitrogen transport in the tile system; as highly mobile nitrate, nitrogen leaches quickly through soil and into underground pipes. But for years, phosphorus in

tile discharge was mostly dismissed, Smith says. The measured concentrations were so low—usually well below 1 ppm—people didn’t think they were a concern.

Today, the levels are still low; what’s changing is our understanding of their impact. In the study led by King of the Upper Big Walnut Creek watershed—part of Columbus, Ohio’s water supply—phosphorus concentrations in tile drains were less than 2% of the amount typically applied by farmers on fields. In monetary terms, that’s roughly \$1 to \$2 per acre.

Yet, more than 90% of these same concentrations exceeded 0.03 ppm, the recommended limit for curtailing blooms of toxic and nuisance algae. “So, from an agronomic standpoint, the farmer is doing great,” King says. “But from an environmental standpoint, [the loss] is very significant.”

“I think we haven’t connected agronomy with lake ecology,” agrees Smith, who conducted his work in an Indiana watershed that feeds into the Maumee River and Lake Erie. He puts things this way: While the amount of phosphorus that typically escapes from fields—about 1 pound per acre—means almost nothing to crop growth, it’s roughly this same amount that is driving the blooms. So what’s the solution? That’s the tricky part.

“Most people will think of a pound per acre, well, that’s good land stewardship if you can get that low in intensively managed croplands,” says eminent phosphorus expert, Andrew Sharpley, with the Division of Agriculture, University of Arkansas. But, he adds, the issue isn’t so much the magnitude of the losses or even the tile system itself; it’s the extent to which tile drainage has been implemented by farmers.

“When you consider how many miles of tiles have been installed and that these connect field drainage directly to a ditch or stream, you understand how we have increased the contributing source area greatly,” he says. That is, water from countless fields now flows straight into streams that didn’t before, bypassing the soil’s natural ability to bind phosphorus. And even though each field contributes just a small amount of phosphorus, this quickly adds up to a large amount.

“So we are now asking farmers to think about managing water and nutrients in both surface water and leaching, and burdening them with difficult environmental tradeoffs,” Sharpley says. This means, he adds, “they need help based on sound science to deal with these new challenges.”

Potential solutions

Many new studies are in fact underway, but in the meantime practices already exist which should help. One is drainage water management. In it, an inexpensive structure composed of removable stop logs, or weirs, is installed on a tile outlet. Farmers use the structure to drain the ground ahead of field operations that require dry conditions, and then hold more water—and, thus, nutrients—in fields during the off-season. The practice is already known to cut nitrate transport in tile drainage significantly, and King now has data indicating it can control phosphorus movement, too.

Mixing or injecting fertilizer into the soil is also critical. Many farmers in the Lake Erie Basin now practice conservation tillage or no-tillage management—part of a very successful effort to reduce erosion and loss of sediment-bound phosphorus. But these farmers also tend to broadcast-apply phosphorus fertilizer at the surface. And when phosphorus isn’t tilled in or otherwise incorporated, it builds up quickly in the top half-inch of soil, Sharpley says.

As a result, excess phosphorus not only runs off the surface more easily; it may also be more prone to enter the tile through “macropores” or other preferential flow paths, the scientists say. Reduced tillage, for example, encourages the development of macropores—large, beneficial pores that help aerate the soil, facilitate water flow, and provide

habitat for soil microbes. But when phosphorus-laden water on the surface leaks into cracks and holes in the soil, macropores can also serve as “a direct conduit” to the tile, King says.

“So, I’m not advocating tillage,” he says, “but we’ve got to get the phosphorus incorporated in some way, even in a no-till framework.” At the same time, King and others are also investigating whether using some type of minimum tillage to disrupt the macropores might help. For example, farmers might till directly above their tile lines only, or just where soil test phosphorus values are extremely high, such as in spots that have received long-term manure applications. “We think that might be a really good place to target deep tillage to break up macropore flow, as well as to mix these high soil test P soils with some subsoil,” Smith says.

But the first step is for people to realize they need to look below the surface of things when it comes to phosphorus—like Smith and his collaborators did in their research. “After a few years of working in the watershed we decided that we really needed to study not only what’s running off the surface, but also what was moving through the tile,” Smith says. “We knew we had a missing link that we needed to capture.”

[View the abstracts for the papers:](#)

<http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.2134/jeq2014.04.0149>

<http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.2134/jeq2014.04.0176>

USDA Deregulates Dow’s 2,4-D Resistant Genetics

USDA announced on September 17 that Dow’s petition for nonregulated status for corn and soybean cultivars engineered for herbicide resistance was approved. The status is for corn resistant to 2,4-D and some grass herbicides, and soybeans resistant to 2,4-D, glyphosate, and glufosinate. The registration process for the products will now move to EPA for label approvals. Details about the nonregulated status is available in the Federal Register at: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/brs/fedregister/BRS_20140922.pdf

Lake Erie Maple Expo Deadline Rapidly Approaching

Calling all maple producers across the region you only have a few days left to pre-register for the Lake Erie Maple Expo. The deadline to pre-register and to get the best price on registration is October 15, 2014. Fall is a busy time, with festival, harvest and just plain getting ready for winter but if you make maple syrup you will not want to miss out on this year’s LEME.

Friday will feature 4 four hour in-depth workshops on vacuum tubing systems, tubing installation, hobby maple production and making value added maple products. Friday evening will feature a tradeshow with over 25 vendors. You will also have a chance to get an answer to that question you have not found an answer for, from some of the top experts in maple production.

Saturday will feature over 20 topics presented in concurrent sessions. You will be able to choose from discussions on tapping, electric evaporators, vacuum systems, RO’s, confections and many, many more. There is something for everyone from the beginner to the most experienced maple producer. Signup by the 15th and you will save \$20.00 over the cost of signing up at the door for the entire program at the door. Now is the time to sign up for one of the top maple syrup production programs in the country. Contact the Northwest Pa. Maple Producers Assn. to pre-register at: <http://www.pamapple.org>

Dairy Farm Bill Programs to be held across Northeast Ohio

The dairy industry has been the cornerstone to our local agricultural economy for decades. As with typical agricultural commodity products, the prices established for milk are driven by market supply and demand. Ask any local dairy farmer and they will tell you how volatile the dairy industry can be.

The 2014 Farm Bill initiated a new dairy risk management program to help dairy farms overcome the highs and lows of producing milk. The new voluntary program is called the **Dairy Margin Protection Program (MPP-Dairy)** and will be in effect through December 31, 2018. Dairy farmers have until November 28, 2014 to decide whether or not to participate in this program for the remainder of 2014 and 2015. Locally, the MPP-Dairy program are operated through the USDA Farm Service Agency located in Orwell, Ohio and Cortland, Ohio.

The MPP-Dairy program offers protection to dairy producers when the difference between the all milk price and a calculated average feed cost (the margin) falls below a certain dollar amount selected by the producer. A major difference between this program and past payment programs is that the MPP-Dairy is based on average national feed prices and milk prices. It is not based on a producer's personal operation. Farmers will have to determine how the national margin relates to their own farm's margin.

Farmers can elect the extent of the coverage that they will need for their operation. The beginning level of coverage is considered Catastrophic Coverage (CAT). This will trigger payments to dairy farms when the margin between milk prices and feed prices drops below \$4 per hundredweight (cwt). The highest amount of coverage is 90 percent of the established production history from the farm. So if a farm produces 1 million pounds of milk, then 900,000 pounds will be used to calculate a payment. This CAT requires farmers to only pay a \$100 administrative fee to be a part of the program at this level. Dairy farmers can annually select a higher coverage. The coverage level ranges from \$4 to \$8, and the percentage of the milk production base production history can be protected ranges from 25 percent to 90 percent.

It can be overwhelming to consider all the options and combinations of price points and percentages. To help local dairy farmers learn more about MPP-Dairy program, OSU Extension is partnering with Farm Service Agency to offer workshops on the MPP-Dairy program across the state. Some of the workshops which will be offered in Northeast Ohio include:

- October 21, 2014 from 9:00 to 11:00 a.m. at the Trumbull County Extension office, 520 West Main Street, Cortland, OH
- October 21, 2014 from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. at the Trumbull County Extension office, 520 West Main Street, Cortland, OH
- October 22, 2014 from 10:30am - 12:30pm, at Ashtabula Co Extension, 39 Wall Street, Jefferson, OH
- October 22, 2014 from 1:00 - 3:00pm, at Mahoning Co Extension, 490 S. Broad Street, Canfield, OH
- October 24, 2014 from 1:00pm - 3:00pm, at Carroll Co Friendship Center, 100 Kensington Road NE, Carrollton, OH
- October 27, 2014 from 1:00pm - 3:00pm, at Geauga Co Extension, 14269 Claridon-Troy, Burton, OH
- October 30, 2014 from 1:00pm - 3:00pm, at USDA Service Center, 2650 Richville Drive SE, Ste. 100, Massillon, OH
- November 10, 2014 from 10:00am - Noon, at Mahoning Co Extension, 490 S. Broad Street, Canfield, OH

Dairy producers can also sign up on-line at: <http://go.osu.edu/2014dairyfarmbill> and Check out <http://dairy.osu.edu> for additional information on the MPP-Dairy program.

Northeast Ohio "Snow Bird" Private Pesticide Applicator Re-Certification Session & Commercial Fertilizer Application Certification to be held on Tuesday, November 25 in Burton, Ohio.

Do you head south for the winter? Does your Private Pesticide Applicator's License expire on March 31, 2015? If so, OSU Extension in Northeast Ohio has planned his session with you in mind! This workshop will be held on Tuesday, November 25, 2014 at Geauga County Extension Office, 14269 Claridon-Troy Road, Burton, Ohio 44021

This workshop will offer 3 credits for re-certification for CORE and All Categories (1-7). Private Pesticide Applicators from any county in Northeast, Ohio are welcomed to attend this session. This session will be held from 9:00 to 12:00 noon. A special afternoon session will be held from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. for private applicators who would like to complete their Commercial Fertilizer Application Certification. Due to Ohio's new legislation, any producer who applies commercial fertilizer to 50 or more acres must be certified by no later than September 30, 2017. Attend this session to complete your certification. This session is open only to current licensed private pesticide applicators who wish to become certified.

The registration fee is \$35/per person for the morning private pesticide applicator re-certification. There is no fee for the afternoon fertilizer certification session. A hearty farmers lunch will be provided for those who are staying for the afternoon session for \$15/person. Pre-registration is required by November 17, 2014. An additional late registration fee of \$25 per person will be added for any registration received after November 17, 2014. Make checks payable to OSU Extension and mail to OSU Extension-Geauga County, PO Box 387, Burton, Ohio 44021. More information can be obtained by calling the Geauga County Extension office 440-834-4656. Additional private pesticide re-certification and commercial fertilizer certification sessions will be held in 2015 on January 16 (Williamsfield), January 30 (Burton), February 9 (Cortland) and February 26 (Perry).

Ashtabula County Master Gardener Volunteers Sought

If you have a strong interest in gardening and enjoy helping others, you are invited to apply to become an Ohio State University Extension Master Gardener volunteer for Ashtabula County. The main purpose of the Master Gardener Program is to help meet the horticultural needs of Ashtabula County.

To become an OSU Extension Master Garden volunteer, you must attend 11 training sessions held from January to April 2015 and volunteer 50 hours of horticultural service to the community through Extension educational programming. Such service could include teaching 4-H youth gardening, planting and maintaining Extension demonstration gardens, answering gardening questions from the public, judging flower and vegetable projects at local fairs, and assisting community garden participants. As a benefit of becoming a Master Gardener, you will increase your knowledge and understanding of such varied horticultural topics as best cultural practices for growing flowers and vegetables, house plant care, plant disease, and insect pest identification and control and much, much more.



Course topics include: history of OSU Extension, plant physiology, soils, composting, fertilizers, herbs, houseplants, plant propagation, plant pathology, diagnostics, entomology, integrated pest management, vegetables, lawns, woody ornamentals, fruits, landscape maintenance, and making effective presentations.

Three informational meetings will be held for those interested in being selected for the 2015 training program. These meetings will be Tuesday, October 7, 2014 from 6:30 to 7:15 p.m.; Tuesday, October 21, 2014 from 12:00 to 12:45 p.m. and Wednesday, November 5 6:30-7:15 p.m. in the downstairs meeting room of the OSU Extension office at 39 Wall Street in Jefferson. Specifics with regards to the application process, training schedule, course fee, and fingerprinting requirements will be shared at this meeting. It is recommended that applicants attend this orientation meeting.

The dates for this year's training program are: January 22 & 29; February 12, 19, & 26 and March 5, 12, 19 & 26 and April 16. This program is taught in conjunction with the Lake County Master Gardener program. Five of the sessions will be taught at the Ashtabula County Extension Office in Jefferson and five will be taught in Lake County. All courses will be taught from 9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. There is a \$200 course fee that covers course materials, refreshments, and speaker travel costs. Registration is limited and all applications are due by November 24, 2014.

Please call the Ashtabula County Extension Office at 440-576-9008 for more information or for a complete application packet.

PLEASE SHARE...this newsletter with farmers or others who are interested in agricultural topics in Ashtabula & Trumbull Counties. Past issues can be located at: <https://go.osu.edu/ag-news>. Please tell your friends and neighbors to sign up for the list. CONTACT: marrison.2@osu.edu

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